

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2257.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$89,000.
Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$25,000
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having £100, or more, at their credit, may at
their option transfer for the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS.....7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. J. P. SNEED, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. N. A. SIERS, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGERS.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTRY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an
hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9.10, 10.30, 11 P.M.
Special Cars may be obtained on application
to the Superintendent.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent
Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MAGWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [19]

Intimations.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE

ON HIRE Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAIYE ROAD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW FRENCH BOOKS:

L'UNIVERS DANS PARIS.

La Vie Parisienne.

Silvestre—Contes à la Brune.

Un Premier Amant.

La Comtesse Helene.

Loti—Saporières D'Automne.

Zola's La Terre.

Le Réve.

Bourget—Etudes et Portraits.

Eoelaw—Comtesse Darig.

Marné—Amour Coupable.

Sauvère—Une Fille des Pharaons.

Grosclaude—Les Gantes de l'année.

Laforest—L'Homme de Joie.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1889.

Fagge's Dictionary of Medicine.

Thompson's Domestic Medicine.

Urinary Organs.

And other Medical Books.

Best quality gilt edge Squeezer Playing

Cards.

New Framed Pictures.

Rubber Soled Walking Shoes.

New Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.

New Ladies' Walking Shoes.

Gold Flake Tobacco.

Myrtle Grove.

Three Castles.

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [105]

THE

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

SUMMER SALE.

NOW PROCEEDING.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Drawing Room Suites in Silk, Plush, and Tapestry. Bedroom Suites in Solid Teak, Dining
Room, Easy, and other Chairs. Solid Teak Sideboards and Dining Tables, all sizes. Over-
mantels of every description, Japanese Screens, Japanese and other Cabinets, and Fancy Cabinet
Goods of all kinds. Single and Double Iron and Brass Beds, Dinners Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet
Sets, Hink's Patent Duplex Lamps, Patent Filters, 1,550 pairs Lace and Madras Curtains, and about
50 Oil Paintings, and other Pictures.

AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BEGINNING ON

MONDAY,

THE 10th INSTANT.

OF all GOODS liable to deterioration from dampness arising from the recent flooding.
25 % TO 50 % REDUCTION FOR CASH ONLY.
200 Pairs of English and French BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds, formerly sold at from
\$5.00 to \$7.50, now for \$2.50 to \$4.50.

GENTS' UNDER-VESTS.
SOX, SHIRTS, COLLARS.

CUFFS, SCARFS, TIES.

HATS, TRAVELLING RUGS.

GLADSTONE BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

NOTE.

These Goods have not been damaged by water.

QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL.)

Hongkong, 7th June 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCOS, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

FRESH TOBACCOS.

Richmond Gem Cury Cut.

Mixture.

Old Rip.

Will's Three Castles.

Will's Bristol Bird's Eye.

Cope's Golden Cloud.

Yarborough's Golden Rain.

Happy Thought.

Dollar Brand.

Golden Eagle.

Star Mixture.

FRESH CIGARETTES.

Sweet Caporals.

Kinney's Straight Cut.

Little Beauties.

Richmond Straight Cut.

Virginia Brights.

Duke's Cameo.

Kinney's Special Favour.

Straight Cut.

Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers.

Sweet Caporals Selected.

Kinney's Hall Caporals.

SWEET CAPORALS.

MANILA CIGARS.

Regalia Britannica—Media Regalia—Flor de Prensados.

Cilindrados—Principes—Caprichos—Princesas.

Exquisite—Non Plus ultra—Reina Victoria.

Regios—Regalia Imperial—Regalia Oriental.

A large assortment of Meerschaum, Briar Root and Asbestos Pipes, Meerschaum and Amber
Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Russia, Morocco and Calf Cigar and Cigarette Cases, and every
description of Smoker's Requisites.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

FOR SALE, NEW SADDLERY.

POLO SADDLES.
POLO BITS.

SINGLE and DOUBLE BRIDLES.

MARTINGALES.

SIRINGLES.

BODDY ROLLERS.

WHIPS, SPURS, HARNESS, REINS, SADDLE CLOTHS.

AND
STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

Antimations.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A SEMI-GRAND BROADWOOD PIANO
in first class condition.
On view any morning before 12 A.M.
Apply at

THE OFFICE,
Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [172]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE.

THE Alterations and Decorations to the
above favorite Resort being completed, it
is again open to the Public.

TERMS CASH.

C. M. ROBERTS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [172]

THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL.

(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL).
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially
rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now
offers the best accommodation for tourists and
visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th
instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES,
SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the
charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Canton, 11th June, 1889. [172]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to the
30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [169]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.
THE Company's Steamship.

"CHOW FA,"
Captain F. W. Phillips, will be despatched for
the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.,
at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [171]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"LOMBARDY"
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW,
the 13th June, at NOON, instead of as previously
advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [13]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
Dowling, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 15th
inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [172]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"
Williams, Commander, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.
First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated
forward of the engine. Second Class Passengers
are Berthed in the Rear. A Refrigerating
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions
during the entire voyage. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [164]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND
BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO,"
Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst.,
at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [1718]

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT,
Calling at Intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Extra Steamship

"BRINDISI"
will leave for the above places about the middle
of the month. This vessel is disconnected from
the Mail services but has excellent accommoda-
tion for a limited number of through passengers
(First Saloon only) at specially reduced rates.
Electric Light throughout the steamer. Deck
cabins (two berths). Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [1682]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK,"
J. C. Jaques, Commander, will be despatched
as above on or about the 17th June.

For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [1670]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE, DIRECT.
THE Steamship

"NANTES-LE-HAVRE"
will be despatched for the above Port, on the
15th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. R. MARTY,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [1716]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A. I. American Ship

"CONQUEROR,"
Frost, Master, shortly expected, will load
here for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
FUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [479]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"TITAN,"
C. H. Allen, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889. [1649]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"
Bailey, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [1602]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June, at
ONE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,
For Administration in
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal maledy when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it.

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stopped bottles,
at \$1.50 and \$3.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 66.)
Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

FOR HOT CLIMATES.

WATSON'S
EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

AN effervescent preparation, forming when mixed with water a cooling and refreshing beverage, pleasant to the taste, and invaluable for maintaining the system in a healthy and natural condition.

It relieves Bilious Headaches, Feverishness, and Indigestion, and is specially recommended for sluggish and inactive Liver, Heartburn, Acidity, Scourtic Eruptions, and Blisters on the Skin, &c.

It is an excellent Aperient, and forms a capital substitute for Saline Powders.

In Bottles, 75 Cents each.

WATSON'S
PURE
FRUIT CORDIALSPREPARED FROM THE JUICE OF THE FINEST
SELECTED FRESH FRUIT.

Make Delicious Summer Beverages.

RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, DAMSON,
BLACK CURRANT, RED CURRANT,
ORANGE, PLUM,
PINEAPPLE, MORELLO CHERRY,
LIME FRUIT, &c.

Prior, 75 Cents per bottle.

WATSON'S
SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE
OF
MAGNESIA.

When the body is in a heated or feverish condition, this preparation will be found most useful, as it tends to produce a slight moisture in the skin, and cools the system generally.

It makes an agreeable Saline Draught, Antacid and mildly Aperient, preferable to any other Saline as a Febrifuge.

In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

CAUTION.—Being prepared expressly for Hot Climates, parties requiring the same are advised to be particular to order WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, MANY SO-CALLED similar preparations being acid and irritating to the Stomach and Bowels.

'SALT REGAL'

A NEW & MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY!
For the Prevention and Cure
of
FEVER, CHOLERA, &c.

A Favorite Remedy at Home and Abroad.

An effervescent White Powder lately discovered which changes colour and develops OZONE—the principle of life.

Destroys Parasites and Fungoid growths in impure water, and directly affects Worms and Parasites in the system.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
May, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, May 27th.

Forty members of the committee appointed by the miners on strike in Westphalia have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Socialist movement.

LONDON, May 28th.

In the House of Lords last night, a debate took place on the Naval Defence Bill, in the course of which Lord Salisbury made an important speech in reference to the political situation in Europe. His lordship dwelt upon the insecurity of present peace, and said that although he could not say war was actually imminent, nevertheless a real danger existed against which England must guard herself. The Bill was eventually read a second time.

THE PITTSBURG DISASTER.

June 4th.

The floods are abating. A quantity of debris from the Johnstown reservoir lodged and collected under a bridge, and amongst the debris are two thousand bodies. The air is tainted for miles around, and it is feared pestilence may arise from the mass of corruption.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

June 10th.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and family are visiting the International Exhibition.

THE ROYAL FIDDLER.

The Duke of Edinburgh is a guest of the Emperor of Germany in Berlin.

BOULANGISM IN FRANCE.

The police in Paris have seized compromising documents belonging to General Boulanger, and several important arrests have been made in consequence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE rice crop in Haiphong, which is almost ready, is reported to be most abundant.

We note that the agent of the O. & O. steamer *Gaulle* has arranged for her to call at Amoy.

In the Supreme Court at Rockhampton.—Constable Walsh.—“I attended the post-mortem examination of the deceased, yes Honor. The body was dead.”

A regular meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30, 9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE *Daily Press* has evidently chartered some aspiring school-boy to write editorials regarding Mr. Francis, Q.C., and the Sanitary Board. We marvel that a man who claims to be a journalist can publish such babyish nonsense.

Mr. Woodhouse held a magisterial inquiry this morning into the death of the coolie who was shot at Chai-tze-mui on Sunday. Dr. Marous said the bullet went right through the man. His Worship recorded an open verdict.

SOME thousands of shares and millions of dollars are reported to have been manipulated on the Share Market to-day. We are not quite sure who are the *boss* Ananias of Rogues' Alley—there are so many candidates for the honour.

A new invention to prevent collisions at sea consisting of a small plate fixed at the side of the vessel, has been very successfully tried on the Thames. Electricity is the active agent. The approach of another vessel within two miles causes a bell to sound, and an indicating arrow shows the direction whence it comes.

THE *Ulster Echo*, a renegade rag published in Belfast, accused Labourers of having aided Pigott, of *Times* notoriety, to escape. Labby promptly initiated an action for libel, and then the *Echo*, like the *Times*, took it all back, paid the legal costs, and handed over £100, to be added to the fund for Pigott's children.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, a once popular Governor of Hongkong, says that Imperialism is doomed, and that the chief factor in future colonisation will be Republicanism. He condemns the system of irresponsible bodies in England meddling with the wishes and interests of the colonies. The Colonial and Imperial Institute to wit.

It will probably interest the Rev. Mr. Bondfield, the *China Herald*, and the *Standard* of the Scotch Church, to know that last year 1,400 missionaries were in India, at a cost of £760,000. They succeeded in “converting” one Hindu every million, the cost of each conversion thus being £535.31. It was the collection-plate that pence that did it.

THAT very useful institution the Hongkong Hotel is, which has been closed for alterations, was re-opened yesterday. The rooms, which have been newly painted and decorated under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Martin, of the Hall and Hotel Co., are decidedly improved in appearance, and everything possible has been done to meet the requirements of the public.

A PAPER that resists the action of both fire and water has, it is said, recently been invented in Germany by Herr Ladewig. The manufacture is accomplished by mixing 25 parts of asbestos fibre with from 25 to 30 parts of aluminium sulphate, and the mixture is moistened by chloride of zinc and thoroughly washed in water. It is then treated with a solution of 1 part of resin in from 8 to 10 parts of a solution of pure aluminium sulphate, after which it is manufactured into paper like ordinary pulp.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—“The smoking of tea in the form of cigarettes has already been spoken about, but a new substitute for the fragrant weed is likely to affect the revenue still more seriously. It is a mixture of British herbs—the particular plants are, of course, kept secret—and smokers who have tried the compound declare it to be deliciously fragrant, slightly stimulating, without affecting the nerves. Combined with ordinary tobacco it is said to make a blend as satisfactory as that of chicory and coffee. At present it is prepared in Scotland, under the name of “herb tobacco,” and it has rapidly grown in favour with all classes in the North. If the movement extend further it may command the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who certainly will not to have his pipe put out by any untaxed composition likely to supersede “b” d's eye,” “shag,” “Virginia,” “gold flake,” or—what the Chancellor probably likes best—“returns.”

SOME fact, remarks “Titus Salt” in one of those famous “brickbats” he is constantly sling at the heathen Chinese, when an experienced mathematician is in search of employment, it might be worth his while to sort out to some extent the awful tangle and complication of Chinese arithmetic, and put the multiplication-table on a firm basis in the country where the Brother of the Sun contorts himself upon his throne. For all the earthly things that are tied up in a hard knot all added together and multiplied by the square of their own unpeppable confusions would hardly begin to compare with the aggregate shiftness and unfeignedness of the smallest and most ordinary subject in Chinese literature, where all the 80,000 characters in the Chow dialect are not sufficient to decide how far it is from here to the next street. A Chinese mile is made up partly of the distance you have to go, partly of the time it is likely to take you to get there, and mostly of the obstacles that you will probably meet on the way; and it also takes into consideration whether anybody is likely to stop you en route and how long it will take you to get away from him, the state of your physical health as judged by your informant, your sobriety and general character, and the nature of the weather; and as likely as not after sipping up all these considerations the estimate is further based on sundry unreliable data as to whether you don't really intend to go to some other place all together. A thousand *cash* make a dollar in China—sometimes, and at other times there are as few as 330 *cash* in the dollar, according to how the other man feels, and when he is feeling half-way between the two then there are 700 *cash* in the dollar. If there are two men involved in the transaction then the value of the dollar is generally a compromise between the way they both feel on the subject. A tad is a rough average between 54, 6d, and 7d, and measures of weight are there or thereabouts more or less often. A Chinaman hardly ever knows his own age, but if he says he is 20 and someone else tells him he is 50, he replies that it is “allee li.” His name alters according to the part of the country he is in and various other circumstances, including his grandfather; and his rank depends largely on what has happened to his brother; and he is liable to be beheaded or bamboozed any day on account of his uncle's unlauded proverbs or because of some incident connected with his garden. Altogether the Mongol is hopelessly uncalculable in all his stages, and if someone could sort him out to his present complication he would do a good turn to a hazy and badly tangled idolator who is done up in a hard knot.

We see from the Haiphong papers that silk is now being regularly exported to Paris. The last consignment brought in \$300 a picul.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ulysses*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 17th inst.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE marine-store dealers who have been so often before Mr. Woodhouse lately on a charge of selling stolen goods, had been taken from the Victoria College, were to-day discharged.

THE following telegram, dated Kobe, June 2nd, appears in the *Yokohama Herald*—“Fire broke out in the Onohama Dockyard at one o'clock this morning and raged with considerable violence for three hours. The conflagration started in the west end of the yard, in a store containing engines, gear, &c., belonging to the torpedo boats now under construction, and spread with great rapidity in stacks of timber adjoining. Fortunately the wind was easterly, otherwise the whole establishment must have been destroyed, but through the strenuous exertions of the Concession Fire Brigade of Kobe and other brigades the fire was extinguished at four o'clock, and the torpedo-boats, machine shops, storehouses, and offices were saved. The destruction of property is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.THE *Times*, in a leading article on the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. S. Smith's Opium resolution, says:—“The thousand crests over which Mr. Samuel Smith raises his hands in holy horror would go a very little way towards satisfying the Chinese demand. The poor Chinese who, ruin their families by opium smoking have probably never enjoyed one whiff of the Indian-grown drug. The only opium which they can afford is produced nearer home. To cut off the Indian supply would not touch them in any way. Mr. Samuel Smith had some formidable opponents, better acquainted with facts about the past history of the opium traffic than he himself, could claim to be. The qualified to estimate the results, which his scheme would have if it were carried out after his wishes. His tenderness of conscience we admire; but, as Sir Richard Temple showed, he could find full scope for his exercise without going far from home. If it is wrong for India to draw revenue from opium it must be at least equally wrong for England to draw revenue from drink. Nothing could be urged against the use of opium which could not be urged with much greater force against the use of intoxicating fluids.”THE DROWNING ACCIDENT AT
ABERDEEN.An inquiry was held by Mr. Woodhouse this morning, at the Magistrate's, into the circumstances attending the death of Arthur J. Biggs, first-class petty officer of H.M.S. *Scornon*, who was drowned whilst bathing off Aberdeen Dock on Sunday.Lieut. Fyler, of the *Scornon*, said:—“The deceased was a painter—a first-class petty officer. He joined the ship on the 10th. February last. He was thirty-three years old at the time of his death. On the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., I was in charge of the bathing party outside the Dock; there were over a hundred bathing. My duty was to attend to the boat, so as to render assistance if required, and to see that they did not go beyond the dock, which was about sixty yards out. The deceased was one of the party. He was a very poor swimmer. The water was about twenty feet deep. Two men were in charge of him, taking him to the side of the entrance walls from some launches that were moored in the centre, a distance of thirty or forty feet. My boat was on the other side of the launches. About twenty minutes after the man entered the water one of them came and told me a comrade was drowning, pointing to a spot about five yards from the side of the wall. I immediately called for men to dive and bring him up, and sent for two Chinese divers who attended on the dock. About half-a-dozen men dived for the man, and the Chinese, who came up about seven minutes later, went down on one side of the entrance and came up on the other, but failed to find the body. The search was continued for twenty minutes or more, after which divers went down in diving dress, and searched the soft mud, until stopped by the darkness. The place was also swept with grappling-irons, and two nine-pounders were fired, to see if the body would rise. All next day divers were down searching, and again on Monday. About nine o'clock that morning a launch from the Cape returned with a Chinese diver, who said he had found the body. He was brought up, and the place where the body was found was marked. It was covered with mud. Deceased was married, and had one child. There are no printed instructions or rules as to bathing-parties, that I know of. There is a swimming-class for learners. Everything possible was done to save the man, but it was some little time before notice was given.”

Joseph Woodbridge, A.B., said:—“I and another man got hold of deceased to help him to swim to some steps, a distance of about fourteen or fifteen yards. He could hardly swim, and had difficulty in keeping his head above water. We had taken him to the steps and back, and he asked us to take him over a second time. I was going to take him over alone, so I told the other man to stand by if I needed assistance. I told deceased to be on his back, and they got hold of him under the arms and pulled him along. The other man swam alongside. We had nearly got to the steps, when somebody shouted that a man was drowning, and the other men all rushed past us towards the place, taking us both under water and separating us. When I came up I could not see deceased for a time, and then I saw him rising under the man who was assisting the first drowning man, two or three yards away. I tried to reach him, but failed, and then I called out to the others to give him room to come up. They did so, but he did not rise again. I think he was kicked by one of the swimmers. The water was very crowded. I called out to somebody to dive, and to others to get ropes, and told the officer in charge. The other man was saved. It is usual for learners to go to a shallow place to bathe. Swimming-class are not supplied with life-belts. When I came up I saw a staffing I saw round to the non-swimmers' place and spoke to deceased, who then swam out of his depth to me. I helped him, and he had confidence enough to go round again. Woodbridge then got hold of him, and I was near by, when I saw a carpenter sinking, so I lent him a hand. When I looked round again I missed Woodbridge and deceased, and so I reported it to the officer.”

Lieut. Fyler, re-called, said that non-swimmers were not allowed in the water until the formation of the swimming-class, but deceased could swim a little. This was the first accident there had been. It was not customary to use swimming-belts. Deceased had a very good character. His Worship found that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

THE IMPORT TRADE OF
HONGKONG.

The following circular on the above subject, signed by the Hon. P. Pyrie, Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, has been issued:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been called to the present unsatisfactory position of the Import Trade of Hongkong as regards contracts, with the view of inducing them to undertake some initiatory measures towards bringing about a remedy.

The Committee assume that the evil complained of, namely the frequent tax, or entire non-fulfilment, of contracts by many Chinese dealers—is generally admitted, and the question seems to them to be one of sufficient interest and importance to justify its being brought to the notice of importers, with the object of ascertaining whether some attempt at joint action would or would not meet with their approval.

The difficulties that stand in the way of those who are endeavouring to bring about joint action are apparent enough to the Committee, but these are possibly more to be not insuperable, even where so many interests, and some of them perhaps of a diverging nature, are involved, and the Committee will feel obliged if those interested will be good enough to signify their approval or disapproval of some steps being taken.

It is proposed, if importers generally are found desirous of some action being taken, to hold a meeting for the public discussion of the question, and meanwhile the Committee will gladly receive proposals or suggestions in any way calculated to further the ends aimed at.

A VISIT TO THE “ARDGAY.”

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

It was a clear starry night above, although a slight haze rested over the tranquil sea, when at 10 p.m. on May 25th, the good ship *Caribbrooke*, Captain Robert Cass, having on board the Hon. C. P. Chater and a dozen other well-known Hongkong residents as his guests and bound on at special visit to the stranded steamer *Arday*, ploughed her way steadily onwards towards the coast of Coochin-China. The island of Coloa Ray was a conspicuous landmark on our starboard bow, and far away in the night could be dimly seen, far away like gigantic ghosts, the highest summits of the mountains of Annam. Half an hour later a row of moving lights were visible right ahead, indicating the full moon was at work, and that land was close at hand. By the aid of night glasses we soon afterwards made out a high promontory away on our port quarter, and following the line of the land could just manage to trace the beach until it receded from sight in the darkness.

“What is that headland?” was my query to the Captain, who was looking steadily at some object on the starboard side.

“Cape Batangan,” was the brief response, “and that,” he continued, pointing out a stationary red light about a mile distant, “is the *Arday*, and she is not afloat.”A truly tropical morning, with a blustering sun blazing fiercely in a cloudless sky. The *Caribbrooke* had weighed anchor at the first glimmer of daylight and moved as close inshore as the depth of water would allow and was now lying—

As little as a painted ship.

Upon a painted ship.

Away to the left Cape Batangan reared its lofty head and on the opposite side of the semicircular bay in which we lay, almost directly opposite, and only a few miles distant, Cape Bantam was plainly visible. In the background were piled range of lofty mountains, then came a plain landscape of wooded slopes and green fields, gradually shelving down to a long stretch of white sand, running down to the water's edge and extending the entire length of the bay, and within three hundred yards of where we were moored, high and dry on the beach, snug and safe as in a dry dock, like a—

Ship dimly discovered, dropping from the clouds—

was the good ship *Arday*, of Aberdeen.The circumstances connected with the stranding of this vessel are of sufficient interest to warrant me in giving a brief summary. The *Arday*, 1077 tons, built of steel and only about a year old, left Hongkong for Bangkok with 150 tons of cargo and 250 tons water ballast under the command of Captain Alexander Cook at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 13th December, 1887. The Gip Rock was cleared about four hours later, and no other land was sighted until 4.15 a.m. on the 15th, when the ship, going at full speed (over 11 knots) and with all sail set, ran right on a sandy beach a short distance to the northward of Cape Batangan, on the coast of Coochin-China.In the passage down the China Sea rather rough weather was experienced, but the steamer, in a forty-two hours run managed to get out of her proper course to the extent of over a hundred miles is one of those mysteries of navigation which is far beyond lucid explanation. And the mystery thickens when it is remembered that less than a couple of hours before running aground the vessel must have steamed through a narrow channel about two miles wide, without the prominent land on either side being sighted. It was quickly seen that the task of floating the vessel would be no easy one, and after staying for four months the Captain and his passengers were left to abandon her, which was accordingly done, the chief engineer, with an armed guard from the French port of Tournon, being left in charge. On returning to Hongkong the loss of the steamer, was made the subject of the usual Marine Court inquiry, which resulted in a verdict that the ship had been lost through careless navigation, and the Captain's certificate of competency was suspended for three months. Shortly afterwards the Underwriters in London sent out an expert to visit the steamer and to report on the chances of floating her. This gentleman (Capt. Stuart), accompanied by Mr. Robert Cooke, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. went down to Cape Batangan, and on his return to the colony applied to the Dock Company for a tender to float the *Arday* and bring her up to Hongkong. An estimate was duly made out, but the figure (\$60,000) proved too high for acceptance, and eventually the steamer was sold, as she lay, to the Hon. C. P. Chater for the sum of \$30,500. Negotiations were again opened with the Dock Company for floating the *Arday*, bringing her back to this port, and re-classing her; but the estimate was too high, and the company could not come to terms—although the difference between them was very slight—and Mr. Chater, with his accustomed energy, determined to attempt to get the vessel off the beach at his own risk and on his own responsibility. Mr. Andrew Johnston, engineer surveyor for Lloyd's in this port, was entrusted with the task, and after considerable delay in obtaining the requisite appliances, set out on his mission full of confidence. Throughout all last summer operations were actively carried on, and time after time high hopes were indulged in that success was well within reach, but the great day was postponed. Late in the season, when everything was ready, and the steamer was all but afloat, a typhoon happened to come along, and after sustaining all the works end of the vessel, the beach, a considerable distance farther up the beach than she had ever before. The changeof the monsoon suspended operations during the winter, as a tremendous sea rolls into the bay, which is quite exposed to the full sweep of the ocean; but another start was made this summer, and with such success was the work carried on that the very day the *Caribbrooke* left Hongkong (May 23rd) a telegram was received to the effect that the *Arday* was afloat in the cove-dam, had been moved a distance of eighty feet nearer the sea, and that practically the arduous task of getting her once more into her native element was *un fait accompli*. It was under this belief that the merry party on board the *Caribbrooke* left Hongkong, and the disappointment was keen when all these hopes were, after a moment's careful survey, dashed to the ground. And now to resume my yarn.Although the sea was like a sheet of glass, landing was not a particularly easy task. The *Arday* is “piled up” in a little sandy cove, on a lee shore open at all times to the full force of the sea. We landed at low tide, and, as just stated, there was not a ripple on the water, but it nevertheless was all that Captain Cass could do to get us ashore without flooding the gig. In anything approaching rough weather landing would be an utter impossibility, and this is an element that must not be lost sight of when reckoning up the prospect of floating the *Arday*. The position of the steamer originally, it appears, was broadside on to the sea; but by recent operations her stern “has been turned almost at a right angle. She is now lying inside a cove-dam, within half a dozen yards of the sea, her stern pointing to the southward almost in a direct line, and at a curvy glance it would seem that getting the ship afloat was a mere question of a few hours. However, the task is not so easy as it looks. Mr. Andrew Johnston, who looked a bit worried with the incessant worry and anxiety inseparable from his position, was kind enough not only to take me round the steamer but also to fully explain what had been done in the past and what it was intended to do in the future. The *Arday* lies in a dock of sand, protected from the sea by a fairly strong wall of sand-bags, which has already withstood several heavy gales. Pumps are, of course, kept actively at work, and about 150 Annamese coolies—wreathed looking specimens of humanity—were engaged, under the superintendence of Captain Thom, once well known as commander of the steamer *Naples*, excavating and carrying away the sand-bank extending from the stern of the steamer in a semicircle to about midships. The first aim is to obtain plenty of room for the ship, when again afloat in the cove-dam, to be safely swung round with her stern to the sea, and it is then anticipated that, aided by another dam being run out at right angles for a considerable distance and propelled by her own engines, she will have no trouble in being floated the first high tide after all these preparations have been completed. This plan seems feasible enough, but yet there are difficulties in the way. In the first place fine weather is a *sine qua non* for the preliminary working operations to be brought to an issue; and secondly it is very much to be feared that, whereas men had been found over and over again to abandon the drinking of whisky, it was not so with opium, as the disease of the drug, when once the habit was confirmed, involved excruciating suffering. Two of our Ambassadors, Sir Rutherford Alcock and Sir Thomas Wade, had expressed themselves very strongly on the pernicious consequences of opium smoking. Missionaries took the same view, and they had especial means of forming a sound opinion. An authority said that hollow eyes, sunken cheeks, high shoulder bones, discoloured teeth, emaciated frames, and sour complexions announced opium smokers everywhere. The confirmed smoker must devote three hours a day to smoking; he must have opium even if he were without rice; and he could not work above two hours consecutively. If he were deprived of it too long, water flowed from his eyes and his throat burned; and if he were deprived of it altogether he would die in agony. An account from an opium hospital stated the giving up of opium was something dreadful. The patient's stomach refused everything, even a drop of water, and he suffered the most abject misery. It was absurd to compare opium smoking with tobacco smoking, or even with the immoderate use of alcohol. The Chinese people had always regarded opium smoking as one of the worst vices. The Chinese Government had struggled with all their might against the introduction of opium, but they had failed with death doses of the great evil. After the first Chinese war they realised their incapacity to keep out the poison; and after the second Chinese war they may have felt the task almost hopeless. In the last few years there had been a great increase in the growth and consumption of opium in Western China. It was computed that there were something like 25,000,000 of habitual opium smokers in the country; and that in a year 65,000 persons committed suicide. Were we now to abstain from doing what was right in itself because the Chinese had abandoned all restrictions, and were gradually sinking deeper and deeper? Were we to go on having our share in the great evil, and thus drawing our share of the wicked gain, simply because it was impossible to undo what had been done? If we were to set a good example for conscience sake, perhaps the Chinese Government might be encouraged to make a supreme effort to stamp out this vice. Unless it were done China would sooner or later commit national suicide. The motive in our own eyes was that we derived six millions of India sterling from the export of opium from India to China; and the problem was—how to make up that six millions, which India could not afford to lose. (Hear, hear!) The answer to the question was very repugnant to the native population of India, who believed it was carried out for the benefit of England, and that it was unjust to saddle the cost upon India. But India had to bear an extra charge of two millions ever since the annexation was carried out. He held that this country ought to take a little shoulders that amount and the extra cost of the Government of Upper Burma. That would give relief to the finances of India. About two-thirds of the opium revenue was derived from the Government monopoly in Bengal, and the remainder from what was called the Malwa opium, grown in native States, and which was subjected to a heavy tax as it passed through our territories. The only logical policy that would attain the end, at which they aimed was one that looked towards the final suppression of the trade. Considering that the Bengal monopoly was in the hands of the Government, they had it in their power entirely to stamp it out. Already the Chinese Government, in its treaties with the United States, Russia, and, he believed, other countries, prohibited the importation of opium into China; and of course, if we succeeded in the suppression of the Malwa condition that China concluded or maintained with other Powers treaties also excluding opium. When this country retired from the slave trade it was very jealous of its being carried on by other nations, and it employed a squadron to put it down; and so, if we obtained from China treaty stipulations absolutely excluding opium from all sources, no doubt we should become exceedingly jealous that no opium should be smuggled into China. Japan had stipulated with every Power that no opium should be imported into her ports, and she imposed very heavy penalties on its sale; and the consequences were that Japan was rapidly rising in the scale of civilisation and becoming a world power; so that, as we were concerned with the world, we should gain enormously in the trade withto the year 1767 the export of opium from India to China seldom exceeded two chests a year, whereas it now amounted to the horrible figure of 100,000 chests a year. The Chinese had made stringent regulations against the use, manufacture, and sale of opium, and at last their Government went so far as to adjudge capital punishment to those who either smoked opium or sold it to the people. During all the time that the opium trade was prohibited by China it was carried on by smugglers, the profits being divided between them and the old East India Company, which was not ashamed to make a profit out of the degradation of China. The first Chinese war which arose out of this traffic was, in the language of the right hon. gentleman the member for Mid-Lothian, calculated to cover this country with permanent disgrace. From 1840 the traffic went on till 1858, and, although it was prohibited by the Chinese Government, it still kept increasing. Opium was smuggled into China in increasing quantities. The lorcha *Arrow*, a smuggling ship, was seized by the Chinese. Under Lord Palmerston's Government a war took place, the Chinese were again defeated, Peking was taken, the palace was burnt down, and the Chinese were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to recognise the trade in opium by the Treaty of Tientsin, signed in 1858. After the negotiation of that Treaty the Chinese were so unfriendly to the British residents and Consuls that Sir Thomas Wade, our Ambassador to the Chinese Government, stated in a despatch sent to Her Majesty's Government in 1868 that the footing we had in China had been obtained by force alone, and that it was really very far alone that we were indebted for the safety which we enjoyed in retaining parts to which our forces had access. Concessions had from time to time been extorted from our trade; but, in the opinion of educated men, this very extension of our commercial relation must appear to involve political and even moral wrong. In 1869 our Minister referred to the great injury which was inflicted on the whole Chinese Empire, and said that the Chinese looked upon the smoking of opium as tending to the ruin of the family. After the Treaty of Tientsin complaints were made by our residents that, in addition to their duties, local duties were imposed in the interior. This led to the Chefoo Convention of 1876, which provided a fixed duty in addition to the import duty. This duty was now 100 taels a chest. This was not considered sufficiently favourable to British trade, and the Convention was only ratified for nine years in 1885. The Convention was liable to be cancelled after the year 1890 on twelve months' notice, and as that time was approaching we might give notice of the termination of the Convention. This last four years attempts had been made to persuade people that opium was as harmless as beer or tobacco. Sir George Birdwood might be taken as the official advocate of this view. But having taken an interest in this question for twenty years, he had not found a single disinterested witness who took that view. It had been said that opium was no worse than whisky. The difference was that, whereas men had been found over and over again to abandon the drinking of whisky, it was not so with opium, as the disease of the drug, when once the habit was confirmed, involved excruciating suffering. Two of our Ambassadors, Sir Rutherford Alcock and Sir Thomas Wade, had expressed themselves very strongly on the pernicious consequences of opium smoking. Missionaries took the same view, and they had especial means of forming a sound opinion. An authority said that hollow eyes, sunken cheeks, high shoulder bones, discoloured teeth, emaciated frames, and sour complexions announced opium smokers everywhere. The confirmed smoker must devote three hours a day to smoking; he must have opium even if he were without rice; and he could not work above two hours consecutively. If he were deprived of it too long, water flowed from his eyes and his throat burned; and if he were deprived of it altogether he would die in agony. 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Were we now to abstain from doing what was right in itself because the Chinese had abandoned all restrictions, and were gradually sinking deeper and deeper? Were we to go on having our share in the great evil, and thus drawing our share of the wicked gain, simply because it was impossible to undo what had been done? If we were to set a good example for conscience sake, perhaps the Chinese Government might be encouraged to make a supreme effort to stamp out this vice. Unless it were done China would sooner or later commit national suicide. The motive in our own eyes was that we derived six millions of India sterling from the export of opium from India to China; and the problem was—how to make up that six millions, which India could not afford to lose. (Hear, hear!) The answer to the question was very repugnant to the native population of India, who believed it was carried out for the benefit of England, and that it was unjust to saddle the cost upon India. 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Japan had stipulated with every Power that no opium should be imported into her ports, and she imposed very heavy penalties on its sale; and the consequences were that Japan was rapidly rising in the scale of civilisation and becoming a world power; so that, as we were concerned with the world, we should gain enormously in the trade with

THE OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

China, which was at present utterly stagnant and even going back. The truth was that the opium trade had been legitimate trade in China; and who could doubt but that the Chinese would spend much more on Manchester goods and all our products if they did not spend such large sums on Indian opium. The hon. member concluded by moving his resolution.

Sir J. Pease maintained that the Chinese should be made to feel that the moral law and the opium trade were perfect matters in regard to the position, and that no pressure from the English Government or people would be brought to bear upon them. There never had been a time when the poppy was not cultivated in China, but it had been in early times but to a small extent. The importation of opium from India had not only excited the habit of opium smoking, but had also stimulated the local cultivation. Our connection with the opium trade had been a curse to the civilised world, and they asked to-night that the Indian Government should take such steps as would bring about a decrease in the traffic, which would be to the moral law and to the interests of the religion which we professed. He contended that the opium trade was of very little or no use to the people of India. The Indian Government had the power to do what it liked in this matter as far as the cultivation of opium was concerned. The French and German papers constantly referred to this subject. He hoped the Government would assent to this motion, and adopt a policy worthy of Christian England.

Mr. J. Maclean said the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down was not nearly so thoroughgoing as that of the hon. member for Flintshire. They could not do any more than to say that they had already done so much. The hon. member for Flintshire, he had said, had to-night he had surpassed himself. Only two nights ago he made a serious attack on the Excise revenue of India. Now he dealt with opium, and last year he attacked the salt tax. (Laughter.) If they were to go back and atone for the sins their fathers committed why not go back to the land revenue and abandon that for the misdeeds of Warren Hastings? He should watch with no little curiosity to see whether the proposal of the hon. member for Flintshire was adopted by any responsible member on the other side. To make up the loss the hon. member proposed to levy a tax of 10 per cent. on all English manufactures imported into India, impose a new tax in connection with Burma, and secure the remainder from bimetalism. That was a delightful programme for the Liberal party to go to the country with. The hon. member and the hon. baronet told the House a good deal about the frightful sufferings we were inflicting upon the people of China by this godless traffic. Who were the hon. members' clients? Was it the Government or the people of China? If so, where were their credentials? The hon. member in support of his case had given the House nothing but the writings of missionaries. He would be the last man to say anything against missionaries; he believed they were always animated by the best intentions; but according to the hon. member for Harrow they were not always successful as could be desired. Human nature in all countries and among all classes had always shown a craving for stimulants of one kind or another. Some indulged an appetite for alcohol, some for tobacco, some for eating or smoking opium, and some for moving sensational resolutions in the House of Commons. (A laugh.) But a moderate use of stimulants had been more beneficial than injurious to mankind. The hon. member had said that the Chinese were falling into a miserable state of poverty, and in proof of that he instanced the decline in the direct trade between England and China. But the hon. member must well aware that that was due to the general falling off in prices, which had affected the trade of every nation, to the fact that Indian tea now entered largely into competition with Chinese tea, and also to the fact that the cotton manufacturers of India were now supplanting the cotton manufacturers sent from this country. It was not at all due to the falling off in the consuming or productive capacity of the people of China. There was no more prolific, industrious, or energetic race in the East than the Chinese. The overworked not only in the Straits Settlements, but into Australia and America, both of which were passing most stringent laws to keep out the competition of Chinese labour. The hon. member for Flintshire set up as a universal censor of morals. Nobody in this country was to drink a glass of beer or read a French novel, and now he had taken up the moral of the Chinese. (A laugh.) The Chinese would hardly thank the hon. member for it. The practice of the Chinese Government had been to get as much revenue out of this foreign importation as they possibly could, and their main quarrel with us was because we would not let them have a larger share of the revenue than we thought them entitled to. The hon. gentleman said that we were responsible for introducing the taste for opium-smoking into China. But it could be proved that long before the war of 1840 opium was cultivated in many of the provinces of China. That cultivation had gone on ever since, and if we were to inflict upon the people of India the loss of this large revenue we should do no good to the morality of the Chinese people.

Sir G. Campbell said he had put on the paper an amendment which he could not move, but which expressed his view of the matter. He agreed with one part of the resolution, and he disagreed with another part. While agreeing with the first part, "That this House views with deep regret the history of our opium policy towards China," he would like to add, "and call upon the Government of this country to abstain from forcing or facilitating the introduction of opium into China, by treaty or otherwise." We were bound to let the Chinese take their own course. They were a free and independent nation. Already much opium was grown in China itself, and any stoppage of the supply from India would certainly have the effect of stimulating the growth of opium both in China and other countries, and the Chinese consumption would remain practically unaffected.

Mr. M. Stewart thought that they had a good hope for believing that the Indian Government would take note of the feeling which was entertained in this country with regard to the opium trade with China.

Sir R. Temple pointed out that the matter under consideration related to China rather than India. The hon. member made a temperance speech, which ought to have been addressed to the people of China rather than to the members of that House, who were already converted. (Laughter.) The hon. member should go there with a long, accented robe, accompanied by the hon. member for Durham and the hon. member for Cork, and say to the Chinese, "You are wrong, and you do not doubt be adequately reproached through the medium of a Chinese interpreter, and great would be the effect on the Chinese hearts." (Laughter.) The hon. baronet asked whether the whole opinion of China was wrong, and the opinion of England right; but were they to accept the opinions of men who preached against what they themselves practised? The proclamation of 1869 had been quoted, and its language must almost have touched hon. members; but at that very time the Chinese Government were encouraging the growth of the poppy over a vast tract of its own country. Much was said about the evil of opium-smoking in China, but the very same class of persons in this country would say the same picture of temperance here. Why should they apply to India a standard which they dare

not apply to their own revenue? The hon. member said England had a hand in the opium traffic, but he maintained that England had no hand whatever in the opium traffic in the sense that the hon. member meant. The fact was that the proportion of Indian opium to Chinese opium was small; it bore the same relation to Chinese opium that the champagne wine of France bore to the rest of the wines of that country. (Laughter.) The fact was that China was becoming, and had already become, a great producer of opium. It was an extraordinary circumstance that thirty years ago India was the great opium producing country, China the great tea-producing country. Now in this generation, India was more and more driving Chinese tea out of the market, while on the other hand China was retreating by growing opium to such an extent that she was threatening to supersede Indian opium altogether. That was altogether to the credit of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) The object of this Chinese opium was to supply the demand for the revenue, and therefore, with an eye to temperance advocates in this country, they tried to throw every prohibition on Indian opium, though they knew all the while they had their own opium at the back. China had now gained what she considered something like a fair share of the taxes, and therefore it was she was protesting. It was a mistake to suppose that the Chefoo Convention related to opium alone; there was a tariff as long as your arm with hundreds of items, of which opium was only one. Of course at the next revision of the Convention there might be modifications here and there, but opium would take its chance with the rest. That would be, as he understood it, in 1895, and he hoped the House would not be inclined to interfere in the matter in the meantime. He did not think we had taught the Chinese to smoke opium; the fact was they knew the use of the drug for generations before we ever came there. Again, it was an entire misreading of history to stigmatise the wars with China by the name of opium wars. No title was ever given to a war with less justification. It was nothing more than this—that the Chinese had for generations determined to get rid of the barbarians and to have no commerce with any other nation. In opposition to that policy it was determined that China should be thrown open to the commerce of the world, and it so happened that in the struggle which arose between the British officials and the Chinese officials on the spot they quarrelled about certain opium stores. That was nothing more than the spark which set the powder magazine ablaze. Hence it was that there appeared to be an opium war. But it was nothing but a commerce and international communication; and justly so. ("Oh, oh," and cheers.) The same thing occurred in the case of the *Arrows*. The proposition which opium now bore to the trade of China had always been small. The trade of China now was not more than £500,000,000 annually, and the value of opium was not more than one-fourth or one-sixth of that amount. (Hear, hear.) For the sake of this most fruitless, needless, and unnecessary sacrifice they were to impose a burden on British industry entering British territory. He had to go to Manchester the following day to address a meeting, and he would take care to consult the people of that town regarding the proposal of the hon. member, and would ask them how they liked the prospect of such a proposal being given effect to, when the party to which the hon. member belonged returned to power. (Laughter and cheers.)

Dr. Farquharson quoted from the correspondence of Mr. Lay, the secretary to Lord Elgin's mission, and Mr. Laurence Oliphant, showing that the Chinese Government, of their own free will, admitted opium delinately as a legal article of import. There was much exaggeration as to the use of opium in China and its injurious effects. Only a very small proportion of the Chinese indulged in opium, and medical opinion declared that they did not appear to be in any material degree deteriorated by its use. (Hear.) As the consequences of opium smoking were such as some persons asserted, they might expect to see China fast going down hill, but this was not the case. (Hear, hear.) As a matter of fact, opium taken moderately had very beneficial effects, and it was reported that William Wilberforce in the habit of always taking an opium pill before rising to speak in that House. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst said he should like, in the first place, to say a few words on an aspect of the question upon which he confessed that he was incapable of guiding the House—he referred to the moral aspect. (Laughter and hear, hear.) He had the most profound respect for the good intentions of the mover and seconder of the resolution, and he entertained such respect for all persons who spent their lives in seeking to improve the morals of their fellow creatures; but the older one grew, and the more experience one gained, the more one recognised how frequently those who desired to improve the morality of their fellow-creatures inflicted great hardships and misfortunes upon them, and how dangerous it was for persons, however excellent they might be, to endeavour to impose by violent means their ideas of what was right on other people. (Hear, hear.) He would not go into ancient history and the conduct of Great Britain towards China, which had been discussed in the House over and over again. There had been debates in 1830, 1833, 1834, and 1836, and on all those occasions the House refused to go into ancient history, and to condemn the conduct of previous Governments in respect of their relations with China. The resolution called upon the House to take steps to bring about the final extinction of the trade. There were signs that the export of Indian opium might be extinguished without our assistance. All the opium which went from India to China was only sufficient to supply the wants of about a million smokers; therefore of this 350 millions of people less than one-third per cent. could be demoralised by the action of the Indian Government. The cultivation of native opium in China was increasing rapidly. As the importation had increased so had the native cultivation. It was quite true there were the most stringent edicts against it, and that it was punishable with death; but he believed there was no record of the death penalty having been inflicted. ("Yes,") well, it had been inflicted very seldom. He could quote passage after passage from Consuls in China showing that the decrees were merely colourable announcements, such as were sometimes made for moral purposes in this country; and that all people knew that the mandarins who issued the decrees were not in earnest, and that while they denounced the cultivation of the poppy the people quietly sowed their fields, reaped their fruits, and paid duty to the very mandarins who issued the prohibitions. (Hear, hear.) Besides Chinese opium, Persian opium was becoming a competitor with the Indian opium. This competition was more and more squeezing the Indian opium out of the Chinese market.

Sir J. Pease said the hon. gentleman mistook his point. The Indian paper said their rent was paid. It did not say they paid their rent. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst thought that if those cultivators did not pay their rent themselves nobody was likely to pay it for them. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But those people received from forty to fifty-five pence per acre for growing those crops. The House would decide what a valuable crop it was. The hon. member for Flintshire said, "Oh,

they will grow something else." So they might in time; but they could not turn 600,000 acres of land and a million and a half of people from the cultivation of the poppy to the cultivation of corn or of something else at a moment's notice. (Hear, hear.) Were the native States which produced the poppy, to a large extent, to give up its cultivation?

Mr. S. Smith explained that he had never said that we should compel the native States to give up the cultivation of opium, but that we should impose a tax on that part of the Indian opium which passed through our territory, and that it was in our power to put a prohibitory duty upon it. (Laughter.)

Sir J. Gorst could not understand the morality which would break faith with those native Princes with whom we were bound by treaty in order to put down the cultivation of a drug which in our opinion ought not to be grown. And even if they did that what would be the result? Would it stop the consumption of opium in Chinese people into a people of abstainers? Nothing of the kind. It would simply open the door for native-grown and for Persian opium; and those poor Indian princes would suffer in order that Persian cultivators might gain the profits which the morality of that House had deprived them of. Indian opium in China was a luxury, just as French wine was a luxury in this country. The common people in England consumed beer and gin, and the rich drank wine. So the Chinese common people consumed native-grown Chinese opium while the richer classes in China indulged in Indian opium. It would be just as sensible for the French Government to stop the trade in French wine because of the intemperance use of gin and beer in Great Britain as it would be for the Government of India to stop the trade in Indian opium because of the excesses of the Chinese consumers of native-grown Chinese opium. Nay, the action of the French Government in such a case would be more sensible than that of the Indian Government, because the French Government would be inflicting injury on their own people, whereas we would be indulging our high moral sense at the expense of the Indian ryot, who did not understand our scruples or our motives. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the last part of the resolution was really an insult to China. The hon. member for Flintshire invited the House to urge Her Majesty's Government to nominate to the Government of China "that in the next revision of the Treaty of Tientsin full power will be given to a great independent Power like China did not want such an assurance from us. Mr. Lay, who was secretary to Lord Elgin's mission, said—"All the negotiations at Tientsin passed through me. Not one word upon either side was ever said about opium from first to last. The preparation of the tariff devolved upon me at the desire of the Chinese no less than of Lord Elgin. When I came to opium I inquired what course they proposed to take in respect to it. The answer was, 'We have resolved to put it into the tariff as foreign medicine.' I urged a moderate duty in view of the cost of collection, which they agreed to. This represents with strict accuracy the amount of 'extortion' resorted to." Mr. Laurence Oliphant said, "When I came to the article 'opium' I informed the Commissioner that I had received instructions from Lord Elgin not to insist on the insertion of the drug in the tariff should the Chinese Government wish to omit it. This he declined to do. I then proposed that the duty should be increased beyond the figure suggested in the tariff; but to this he objected, on the ground that it would increase the inducements to smuggling. I trust that the delusion that the opium trade now existing with China was 'extorted' from that country by the British Ambassador may be finally dispelled." The Chinese raised at present a revenue of £1,000,000 sterling under that treaty, and they quite appreciated the advantages of that revenue, while they had no moral scruples which prevented them from accepting it. In matters of that kind they should leave to the Chinese Government the care of the morality of their own subjects, and should not in their presumptuous ignorance venture to dictate to Oriental nations, but should rather confine themselves to the condition of their own home population, with whose wants they were far better acquainted, and when they had put a final stop to the abuse of alcohol in Great Britain then would be the time to commence a crusade against the evils of the use of opium in China. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Fowler said that although he intended to support the motion of the hon. member opposite, he felt that the country had no right to impose any addition to burdens on the people of India, and if the tax were to be taken away it must be at the expense of this country.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said he believed the motion of his hon. friend was impracticable. Mr. Cridge, who spoke amid loud cries of "Divide," defended the Chinese Missions from the charges of the hon. member for Oldham, and maintained in opposition to him that the Missions in China had not been failures. The House divided, and the numbers were—
For the resolution 83
Against 165
Majority 82
The resolution was therefore rejected—77

Today's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA"
will have quick despatch for the above Ports. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [622]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/4 A. I. L. American Ship.

"AGENSOR"
Frost, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [725]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [723]

TO BE LET, IN EUROPEAN HOUSE, Queen's Road East, Three Rooms: with Bathroom, Cookhouse, and Boy's Room.
Address
B, c/o The Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [729]

Today's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zeland Street, THIS EVENING; the 12th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [720]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."
Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 6 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN."
Captain K. V. Goessel, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 6 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SACHSEN,"
FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 13th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [4]

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"MCBETH"
will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 14th June, at NOON.

For Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [696]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"
will leave for the above places on or about TUESDAY, the 18th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1889. [719]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"MORAY"
Captain Duncan, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at NOON.

This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [724]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN,
EMBROIDERIES, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 15th June, 1889, commencing at 2 P.M., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,

A VERY FINE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF

OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
AND CURIOS,

Just arrived from the Northern Provinces, and comprising—

VASES, JARS, BOTTLES, PLATES,
PLAQUES, CUPS, &c., of the Ming Dynasty, and the Reigns of Kanghi, Yung-chun, Kien-lung down to modern times, in FIVE COLORS, and BLUE and WHITE, HAWTHORN, and IMPERIAL PORCELAIN, FINE SANG DE BOEUR.

OLD PEKIN ENAMELS and OLD
EMBROIDERIES, OLD LACQUER and
BRONZES, PEKIN SNUFF BOTTLES,
PORCELAIN SCREENS,

And
A great variety of OTHER CURIOS.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the above will be on view after FRIDAY, at 3 P.M.

TERMS AS USUAL—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [727]

WANTED.—About 300 Yards of RAILS,

about 18 lb. to the Yard, with or without sleepers. 3 feet gauge.

Apply to
CHINESE AMUSEMENTS
SYNDICATE, LIMITED,
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th June, 1889. [726]

Animations.

TO THE DEAR.

A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head, how cured at your homes.

Price 10 Cents; Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. [707]

WANTED.

A N ENGLISH MISTRESS, for the whole or part of the day to TEACH EURASIAN GIRLS in the Victoria House and Orphanage. Apply to
Rev. J. B. OST,
West Point.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [665]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others having Business at the Kowloon Godowns are requested to INSTRUCT their GODOWNMEN to apply to the EUROPEAN STAFF at the Kowloon Office (which is open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), for any information they may require and not to rely upon the Statements of Native employees.

In Order to ensure prompt attention, it is particularly requested that ALL COMMUNICATIONS, whether for Kowloon or West Point, may be addressed to THE SECRETARY, and not individual employees, and left at the Hongkong Office, No. 13 Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1889. [701]

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th inst., my OFFICE will be in D'AGUILAR STREET next house to the Hongkong Club being more convenient for me than my present address.

ARTHUR B. RODVY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [684]

NOTICE.

MAPPIN AND WEBB.

SHIFFIELD AND LONDON,
Cutlery and Silversmiths, by special appointment to H. M. the Queen, &c., &c., &c.

BEG to announce that they have forwarded to Hongkong by their Representative

MR. W. S. MARSHALL,
A choice and varied selection of

CUTLERY, SILVER & ELECTROPLATED WARE, BRASSING CASES, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, &c., &c.

Embracing all Novelties of every description of their well-known Manufacture for

EXHIBITION AND SALE.

AT
3, DUDDELL STREET,
(Ground Floor).

For a few days only, commencing WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1889.

Prices same as in London.

Dollars taken at three shillings.

Catalogues free on application.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [683]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A room—ground house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

PAY UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

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Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

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MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

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Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

JOHN W. KINGHORN,
CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

13, Praya Central.

ESTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application.

Machinery inspected and supervised.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [694]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A N INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year 1888 has been declared

